NO DRAWINGS

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## (54) IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO FIREPROOFING COMPOSITIONS

(71) We, STAVOINDUSTRIA, NARODNY PODNIK of, No. 1/d, Leskova, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, a Corporation organised and existing under the laws of Czechoslovakia, do 5 hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement: -

The present invention relates to fire-

proofing compositions.

According to the invention, there is provided a fire-proofing composition comprising 1 to 47% by weight of inorganic fibres, 15 1 to 54% by weight of an expanded siliceous material, 1 to 65% by weight of a siliceous material having a particle size of less than 50\mu, 2 to 75\% by weight of a bonding agent (the percentages being based on the total dry 20 weight of the ingredients), and water.

Preferably, the expanded siliceous material comprises expanded pearlite, and the siliceous material having a particle size of less than  $50\mu$  comprises silicon dioxide and/or milled 25 fused silica the substance known under the name "Siloxyd" being particularly suitable. Suitable bonding agents are water-based bonding agents or some organic bonding

bonding agents.

One example of a fire-proofing composition in accordance with the invention comprises 10% by weight of inorganic, for instance basalt, fibres having a fibre length of between 2 and 30 mm, 28% by weight of expanded 35 pearlite, 8% by weight of siliceous material having a particle size of less than  $50\mu$ , 6% by weight of milled fused silica having a particle size of less than 50\mu, 48% by weight of cement, (the percentages by weight being 40 based on the dry weight of the ingredients) a small quantity of saponate foaming agent, and the required quantity of water, the aforesaid constituents being mixed together in order to obtain a plastic mortar mixture. 45 When mixed together with additional water

the plastic mortar is of paste-like consistency and can be applied onto a steel structure by means of a spray gun or by

The fire-proofing composition described 50 has particularly favourable characteristics, especially as to its plasticity. The composition can be applied to a structure in one step, and affords good insulation against heat and noise.

In a fire-proofing test, a layer 3 cm in thickness of the composition can protect a steel structure for at least 200 minutes, whereas a similar insulation made only of basalt fibre of the same thickness is effective only for 20 minutes, and a similar insulation made of expanded pearlite is effective for a maximum of 110 minutes.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS: -

1. A fire-proofing composition comprising 1 to 47% by weight of inorganic fibres, 1 to 54% by weight of an expanded siliceous material, 1 to 65% by weight of a siliceous material having a particle size of less than  $50\mu$ , 2 to 75% by weight of a bonding agent (the percentages by weight being based on the total dry weight of the ingredients), and

2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein said expanded siliceous material

comprises expanded pearlite.

3. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein said siliceous material having a particle size of less than  $50\mu$  comprises silicon dioxide.

4. A fire-proofing composition according to claim 1 substantially as hereinbefore de-

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